

A NEW SPECIES OF *DOLOPHILODES* (*SORTOSA*) NAVÁS
(TRICHOPTERA: PHILOPOTAMIDAE) FROM BRAZIL

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Abstract.—*Dolophilodes* (*Sortosa*) *marinonii*, n. sp. (Trichoptera: Philopotamidae) is described and illustrated from the state of Paraná, southern Brazil. This is the second Brazilian species of the subgenus *Sortosa*.

Key Words: Trichoptera, Philopotamidae, *Dolophilodes*, *Sortosa*, Brazil, new species

The subgenus *Sortosa* Navás, 1918 of the genus *Dolophilodes* Ulmer, 1909 (Philopotamidae: Philopotaminae) occurs in widely separated regions of South America (Ross 1956, Flint 1983). Twenty species are known from the Chilean subregion, while only a single species, *Dolophilodes* (*Sortosa*) *sanctipauli* Flint 1971, is known from southeastern Brazil (Flint 1971, 1983, 1996; Flint et al. 1999). *Sortosa* is distinguished from the other subgenera by combining characters of wing venation and male genitalia (Ross 1956; Flint 1971, 1996).

In this paper, we describe the second Brazilian species in the subgenus, *Dolophilodes* (*Sortosa*) *marinonii*, collected during an entomological survey of eight localities in the state of Paraná conducted between 1986 and 1988 (Marinoni and Dutra 1993, Marinoni and Almeida 2000, Almeida and Marinoni 2000).

Dolophilodes (*Sortosa*) *marinonii*
Almeida and Duarte, new species
(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis.—This species is related to the monotypic *sanctipauli* group of Flint

(1983), with which it shares an elongate, straight apical segment of the inferior appendage. It also somewhat resembles *Dolophilodes* (*S.*) *spectabilis* Flint, 1983 in possessing a strong appendage arising between tergum X and the preanal appendage. However, the overall shape of the preanal appendage, enlarged basally and tapering apically, is very distinctive in the new species (*pr.*, Fig. 1).

Male.—Length of forewing 5.0–6.0 mm. Color in alcohol, pale brown. Venation typical for subgenus, as illustrated by Ross (1956: fig. 23). Genitalia as in Fig. 1. Sternum VII without mesal process. Tergum VIII with a pair of posterior setal warts. Sternum IX trapezoidal in lateral aspect, with anterior margin produced into rounded lobes separated by deep, V-shaped excision. Inferior appendages fused basally, in dorsal aspect inner margins delimiting a heart-shaped area from which arise a membranous sac; two-segmented; basal segment subquadrate, dorsal margin depressed anteriorly; apical segment three times longer than wide, apicomeral face densely covered with short, dark, peglike setae. Tergum X elongate, enlarged at base, narrow at distal

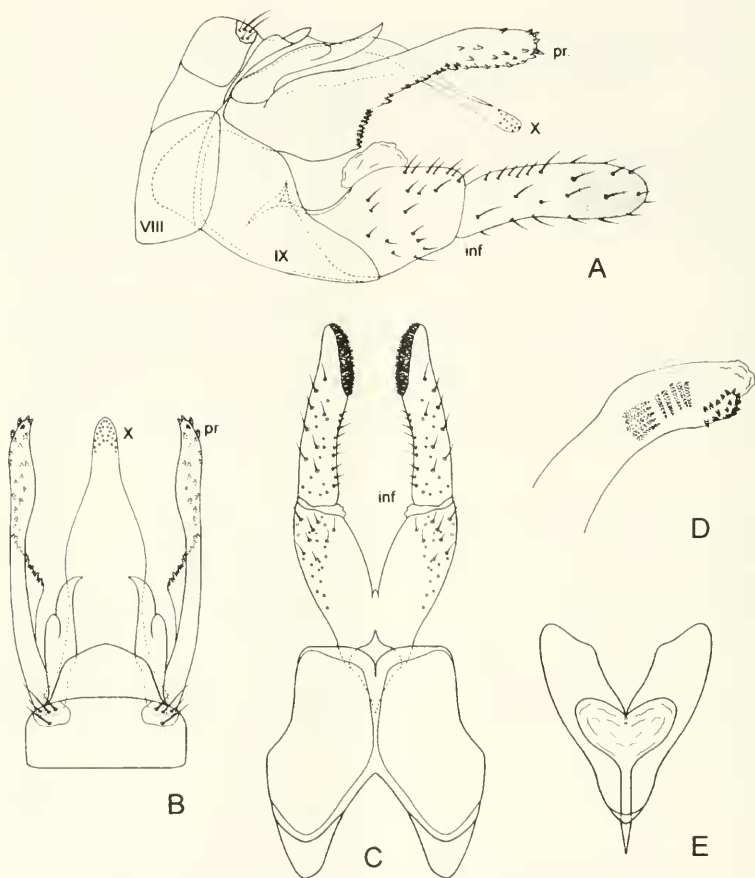


Fig. 1. *Dolophilodes (Sortosa) marinonii*, male genitalia. A. Lateral. B. Dorsal. C. Ventral. D. Phallus, lateral. E. Inferior appendages, basal segments, dorsal. Abbreviations: (inf.) inferior appendage; (pr.) preanal appendage.

end; apex bearing sensilla; a sclerotized, bipartite appendage arising basally on each side of tergum X, lateral branch rounded, distal branch acute. Preanal appendage as long as tergum X, enlarged basally, tapering apically; ventral margin and apex bearing short, stout spines. Phallus tubular, apex membranous with group of short, stout, black spines; internal fold with several

spines about four times length of apical ones.

Female.—Unknown.

Type material.—Holotype, ♂. BRAZIL: Paraná: Antonina, Reserva de Sapitanduva, 25°28'S, 48°50'W, e1. 60 m, 18.ii.1988, PROFAUPAR-lâmpada [light trap]. Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 28.v.1987, 1 ♂, 19.i.1988, 1 ♂, 17.iii.1988, 1 ♂. Depos-

ited in the Coleção de Entomologia Padre Jesus Santiago Moure, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil. The specimens are preserved in 70% ethanol.

Eymology.—This species is named in honor of Prof. Dr. Renato C. Marinoni, a coleopterist of the Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Brazil, who strongly supported the entomological survey called PROFAUPAR (Projeto de Levantamento da Fauna Entomológica no Estado do Paraná).

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